ENTHUSIASM RUNS WILD.

REMARKABLE SCENES IN COOPER UNION

EX-GOVERNOR FORAKER COMPELLED TO GO ON SPEARING AFTER HE SAT DOWN ON FINISHING AN ADDESS OF AN

HOUR AND FORTY MINUTES. A great crowd that filled the hall of Cooper Union to overflowing testified its appreciation last night of ex-Governor Foraker's speech in a most remarkable manner. For nearly an hour and forty minutes he held the closest attention of his audience, swaying it in harmony with his every sentence. Then he sat down. The appetite of those present had only been whetted, and they wanted to hear more. They wouldn't think of letting him go at that time. Hardly a person in all the large gathering arose to go. The cheering was tremendous. Half the people stood on their feet waving handkerchiefs, sticks, fans and flags. The noise swelled until it was a comfort to see how stout was the masorry which supported the ceiling. It was pandemonium over

Ex-Governor Foraker arose and bowed his thanks. The storm was redoubled, with cries of "More, more." He bowed again. "Give us some more" came from every quarter. His sows increased instead of allaying the tempest, so finally he yielded, and raised his hand for silence. It came after a burst of approving handelapping. Then the speaker expressed his appreciation of the high compliment paid by the encore. He said that if he kept on, he wouldn't know when to stop. Some one wanted him to keep on all night. An even more enthusiastic listener shouted that election time was a good time to stop. Then came renewed handelapping and cheering.
WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The ex-Governor paid an eloquent tribute to the Republican party. Such moral, political and historical grandeur as graced and adorned it, he said, had never before marked any other party, in any land or in any clime. (Loud cheers). Then the speaker urged the supreme importance of New-York in the Electoral College. He called on all his male hearers not to disappoint the hopes and confidence of the rest of the country in the Republicans of the Empire State. The mighty shout which answered him was a pledge to untiring effort until election day. There were cries of "Tell us about the Force bill." Mr. Foraker said he The so-called Force bill contained no provision, he declared, which did not look to give citizens their rights under the Constitution and the laws enacted in accordance with its authority (Loud cheers,) "All that we Re-publicans ask," he went on, "is that every man

mendable plan of beginning on time, to the very minute, was adopted. It was not yet the hour of 8 o'clock when the ex-Governor appeared o the platform. The effects of the speech were anticipated now, for the cheering was thunderous. It held sway for a minute or two and then James Blanchard, who, as president of the Republican Cluo, was quairman, stepped to the speaker's stand. He was applauded as belits his services in the Republican cause. He spoke first of the men who had given their lives for their coun-Then he said : "

"I have no patience with those who criticise our pension laws, for they merely fulfil the oftrepeated promise to provide for him who had borne the battle, his widow and orphans. The honor of the Nation is pledged, and not to keep that pledge in spirit and in truth would be dishonor. The Democratic party cannot be trusted to keep it. Mr. Cleveland, while President, vetoed 524 bills passed by Congress for the relief of needy veterans and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailers. In the messages which accompanied these veroes he questioned the veracity of the applicants, ridicaled their misfortunes and specred at their pitiable neces-

sities. Mr. Harrison, in his letter of acceptance, "The Union soldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as of war. The paral leis of age have approached close to the citadel of life, and the end for each of a brave and hororable struggle in not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give minor tones of sadness and pathos to the mighty appeal of service and suffering. The ear that does not listen with sympathy, and the heart that does not respond with generaty, are the ear and heart of an alien and not of an American.' Which of the pictares do you like the better? Do not answer now, but on the 8th of November next let your votes prove that you are not without patrictism and gratitude, two of the fairest flowers and sweetest that bloom in the human heart."

CHUERS FOR MR. FORAKER. Mr. Blanchard introduced ex-Governor Foraker by saying: "Some call him captain, some judge, and some Governor, but I present him as Comrade Foraker, of Ohio." There was cheering for a minute by the watch after the speaker of the evening advanced to the edge of the platform. He at once showed his masterly ability to entertain and stir up a great audience. His points were not only well taken, but they were well put. He is forcible and manly, dealing directly with the issues before him. His blows were now sledgehammer-like; now clean and clear-cut as a rapier's. His sarcasm, his invective, his eloquent peroration were drunk in eagerly, every word, and each paragraph of the address had its round

of applause. The ex-Governor said in part: I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your kind words of introduction, and I thank you, ladies and gentle men, for your very cordial greeting (applicuse), and I desire, through you, Mr. Chairman, to thank the Re-publican Club of New-York for the invitation that has brought me here. (Applause.) It is a pleasure to visit New-York under any proper circumstances, but it is especially so, I find, when I come as the guest of such a political organization and for the purpose of addressing our fellow-citizens under its auspices (Applause.) I have been acquainted with this organization since its first organization; that is not very long ago, and yet has been long enough for it to make for itself one of the best records and brightest reputations enjoyed by any similar organization on the continent. (Applause.) We are reading of your fore it is that we congratulate you, not only on what do in the immediate future. (Applause.)

And now as to the business that has brought tere. In 1890 and 1891 the Democratic party REGISTER TO-DAY!

INFORMATION FOR ALL VOTERS.

HOW ONE SHOULD INSURE HIS RIGHT TO VOTE The second day for the registration of voters in this city and in Brooklyn this year is to-day. Let every Republican who cares for the success of his party in the coming election bear the fact in mind from morning until night. If he has not registered he should perform that duty without fail to-day. If he has made sure of his right to east a vote this year, let him remind his fellow-Repablicans of their duty and of the danger of delay. There are two other days of registra tion in the two large cities, Friday and Saturday of next week, but if the present opportunity is neglected sickness or a business call may prevent registration later. Remember that registration is a necessary preliminary step to voting voted, because he will not be permitted to cast a vote this year unless he is registered this year. Each place of registry will be open from 5 a. m. inspectors of election will be in attendance. It is the duty of the inspectors to give proper direc tions to voters who go to the wrong polling such mistakes by examining the election notice published in The Tribune to-day before they go to register. It will be seen that the arrangement of the advertisement enables a voter to find the districts in the city, arranged by Assembly Districts in numerical order. The boundary lines run through the middle of each street and avenue

A voter living on the east side of Lexingtonave., between Seventieth and Seventy-first sts., will find that he is in the seventeenth election district of the XXth Assembly District, the boundaries of which are given in the advertise-

tain all that part of the city bounded by and

To entitle a person to vote he must appear person, be (1) twenty one

required to swear for aftirm that he will truthfully answer operations recarding his qualifications as a voter. Then he tells his place of residence, his game, his are tif he is a young man, his place of birth, the length of time he has lived in his election district, in the Assembly District, in the city and county, and in the State of New-York, and his former place of residence before he moved into the Assembly District. If he is a naturalized citizen he must tell when and district where a naturalized citizen he must tell when and where and in what court he was naturalized, and how long he has lived in the United States. He is required also to reply to the question: Have you made, or are you, directly or indirectly, in-terested in any bet or waser depending on the result of the next election? (See, ISSS, chap. 410 Laws of ISS2).

result of the next election? (Sec. 1858, chap
410, Laws of 1882).

A policeman will be at each polling place during the hours of registry to maintain order. It
is a misdemeanor for any person to have any
distilled or spirituous liquors in any place of registration or election, also at such time-place to drink or partake of any such liquor.

NINETEEN MINERS THROWN DOWN A MINE Mitwankee Oct. 18 .- A dispatch to "The Wisconsin" from Bessemer, Mich., says that nineteen miners were precipitated to the bottom of a shaft in the Collis mine by the careless action of a skipman named John Ryan, who escaped and is a fugitive in the woods. Only one of the miners escaped unharmed. The re-maining eighteen were terribly injured, some fatally The mine hospital is full:

FEARS OF VIOLENCE IN COFFESVILLE. Chicago, Oct. 18 (Special).-It is reported that Governor Humphrey has written to General Miles urging the necessity of protection to the people of Coffey ville and its vicinity, who fear an attack from the sympathizers with the Dalton gang. The letter has not yet been received by General Miles.

REIDGETENDER AND SIGNALMAN RESPONSIBLE Albany, Oct. 18.-The State Board of Rallroad Commissioners have made a careful examination of the circumstances attending the accident to the fast mall on the New York Central Railroad at the New Hamburg drawbridge about two months ago, which resulted in the death of the engineer, fireman and a mall clerk

CHANGES IN THE HOMESTEAD MILL

Pattsburg, Penn., Oct. 18.-The Carnegle Steel the resignation of John A. Potter as general superin tendent of the Homestead Mills, and his appointment as chief technical engineer. Charles M. Schwab, general superintendent of the Edgar Thomson plant, will succeed Mr. Potter at Homestead.

QUAKERS IN NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Indianapolis, Oct. 18.-The National conference of the yearly meetings of the Society of Friends began this evening at their church in this city. About 100 delegates, representing all parts of the country, are tere, among them President Chase, of Haverford College; Dr. James Cary Thomas, Baltimore; President Rosenburger, Pennsylvania College; David Updegraff, Mt. Pleasant; D. E. Clark, Earlham College, Rich mond, Ind., and J. Henry Douglass, Des Moines, Iowa. the great evangelist of the Church. This conference is one of extraordinary importance to Friends every-where, as questions affecting the organization of the Church will be disposed of.

A TOLEDO BOODLE COUNCILMAN CONFESSES.

Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 18.-Councilman Frank Tanner. afternoon and entered a ples of guilty, throwing him remaining five boodlers into consternation, and it is believed that all of them but Manchester will also plead guilty. The indictment against Swain, who

FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

BUNRAVEN'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB IS AGREEABLE-TERMS OF THE PROPOSED RACE.

At a special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club last night, the challenge of Lord Dunraven o race for the America's cup was accepted and a ominitiee was appointed to arrange the details

under which I challenged, und this proposal meet with the approval of the york Yacht Club, as I trust it may, to a letter be considered as my challenge. The firm I together with the name, by length on the L, etc. etc. of my vessel will follow immedi-on receipt of an lutimation of the approval of

tain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second-st., Third-ave, East Skyty-ninth-st., and Lexington-ave.

By referring to the second part of the election notice, ac will see that he is to register and vote at the barber shop, No. 1,238 Third-ave, His opposite neighbor, living on the west side of Lexington-ave, is in the twenty-fifth election district of the AXIst Assembly District, bounded by East Seventy-second-st., Lexington-ave, East Sixty-ninth-st, and Fifth-ave, and the place for registering and voting in that district is a p-lling booth at Seventy-first-st, and Park-ave.

There is no registration or voting by proxy. The qualifications of a citizen who may register and vote are stated in the Police Board's Manual as follows: purpose, moved a set of resolutions which accepted J. Thomas Steams were elected secretaries. The

nake selections from.

From these she selected some and, returning the John P. nan complimented her for her smartness and said she

cillings seleswoman was moving about so often that the entire convention against the nomination. e began to suspect that everything was not right, and was only after much of the property had been found

Mr. and Mrs. Gomez were found at No. 2.159 Seventh-ave. having left their apartments at 208 West Thirty-eighth-st, at 4 o'clock Monday. In their possession were found pawn tickels of the face value of \$3,100, and the actual value upon which this amount was pledged will appreximate \$7,000.

At the Tombs Police Court vesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Gomez had only a feeble excuse to offer in explanation as to their conduct. Justice McMahon hold each under \$5,000 bonds for examination this afternoon.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE STRIKE ENDED. Denver, Oct. 18 (Special).—The strike on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad came to an end to-day. Business has been resumed and all trains are again running regularly. This is the result of a proposition of the difficulty to the effect that they should resume work at once and that grievances Would be discussed with the proper commit ces after traffic was resumed. The proposition had been under consideration by the was received from the committee accepting the propo was received from the committee accepting the propo-sition of the company. Today's meeting of the directors indersed President Jethery's attitude. The benver and Rio Grande pays the highest wages to its men of any system in the United States, and public sympathy was entirely with the company.

ST LOUIS'S NEW POSTAL SYSTEM.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.-A system of postal delivery, was begun vesterday. For two years Postmaster Harlow has been endeavaring to utilize the street cars stern terminus to Cabonne. The car is fitted up service required. It will deliver mail at the sub-stations on its line. The system will be extended to other street railway lines.

TWO MEN KILLED IN A COLLISION. Waverly, N. Y., Oct. 18,-At 3:30 o'clock this morping at the highway crossing near Scott's coalyard, between Waverly and Sayre, on the Lehigh killed outright and Fireman Melvin Moore received

were standing with their switch engine on the frog when a yard eagine came up the main line with a box car in front and ran into the switch engine. MR. DEPEW TO GO WEST TO-DAY Mr. Depew said yesterday that he would start fer

bleago to day in his private car, with Mrs. Depew. He said that he had not made any definite plans for his speeches, but that the matter would probably be decided during his stay in Chicago.

Charles Barsotti, of "Il Progresso Italo-Americano," that King Humbert, of Italy, has nominated Professor Russo, the sculptor of the Colum

FOR THE CITY OFFICES.

EDWIN EINSTEIN NAMED FOR MAYOR BY THE REPUBLICANS.

GOOD WORK OF THE COUNTY CONVENTION-THE OTHER CANDIDATES-SLIGHT OPPOSI-

TION TO JUDGE GLEGERICH. The Republican County Convention nominated ast night the following ticket:

Mayor-Edwin Einstein.
President of the Board of Aldermen—C. Volney King.
County Clerk—Henry C. Botty.
Register-Captain Hugh Coleman.
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas-Leonard A.

egerich. City Judge-Rufus B. Cowing. Additional Surrogate-John S. Smith.

This ticket is composed, except in one instance, of well-known and full-fledged Republicars-men who are entitled to the support of every Repubis not a Republican was Leonard A. Giegerich, the candidate for the Court of Common Pleas. He is a Democrat, but it was the sense of the for judicial offices should be kept out of politics as much as possible, and this nomination was mad

House Hall, at Eighth-ave, and Twenty-third-st. Mony well-known Republicans were piesent, amon them being Elihu Root, Edward T. Bartle't, Colo R. Cruger, General Kirwin, General Dennis F. Burke, Captain Hugh Coleman, Bernard Biglin, James A. Blanchard, ex-Senator Frederick John Proctor Clarke, Ferdinand Eidman, Andrew B. Humphrey, John Reisenweber, Simon Hess, J Thomas Stearns, James W. flawes, Richard J.

The convention was organized by the election of Edward T. Bartlett as the permanent chairman. Mr Bartlett made a short speech in takbeen called together to nominate Republican caudi of Mr. Bartlett's speech William H. Bellamy and

A change of residence from one election district

A change of residence from one election district

Mis. Gomez assisted in the aggressive part of the publican candidate for Chief Judge of the Court to another after the first day of registration, or programme which the two carried out. It was she of Appeals and were about to name Judge Cowing fidence in her and made bim an easy victim. Mrs. of politics. He named Judge Gregorich. There she made some purchases at the first time of meeting.

Ex Judge Ernest Hall, Elian Root, Charles H.

After a while Kauffman intrusted Mrs. Gomez with

Murray and Colonel S. V. R. Cruser all made \$1,100 worth of diamonds for her to take home and speeches in favor of the nomination of Judge

From these she telected some and, returning the others, paid for what she had taken. Part of these she represented that she had sold to some friends. Kauff. recollect that the Democratic judge, whom they would make a fortune in disposing of diamonds. An | nominated and elected to the Court of Appeals bench two years ago, sided with the Democrats tunity. The rollcall showed only six votes in

> Ex-Judge Hawes named John S. Smith for Additional Surrogate, and Colonel Cruger named you." (Prolonged cheers.) Judge Cowing for City Judge. The ticket was cheered again and again, and the convention was adjourned with every one present cheering heart-

Edwin Einstein, the candidate for Mayor, was born in Cincinnati in 1847. He came to this city when he was a small boy, and he has made Union College, Schenectady, Mr. Einstein has been actively engaged in business for many years. and he has been president of many manufacturing establishments. He is now a large real estate owner in this city. Mr. Einstein was elected to Congress in 1880. His success there was a flatthat he has accepted one since he was named for

ness man. He is about sixty years old, and he King, a young lowyer who made a good record sions of 1889 and 1890. His brother is Vincent King, who at one time was a Fire Commissioner in

this city.

Henry C. Botty, the candidate for County Clerk,
Henry C. Botty, all Republicans, He is about Henry C. Botty, the candidate for County Clerk, is well known to all Republicans. He is about thirty-live years old; is a German, and was reared on the East Side of the city. He had only a common school education, but he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He has a good practice. Captain Hugh Coleman, the candidate for Register, is a veteran of the war and is now the senior captain of the 69th Regiment? of which he had become respect for many years. He calisted

senior captain of the 69th Regiment, of which he has been a member for many years. He enlisted in the early part of the war in the 5th Ohio Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and was taken prisoner at Richmond. He is an Irishman.

Rufus B. Cowing, the candidate for City Judge, was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, in 1840. His father was a merchant. On his mother's side he comes from a family of lawyers and judges. One of his uncles was a county judge for twenty-five years, another was a judge in Milwaukee and a third was a law partier of Senator Carlisle. Judge Cowing was educated at Harvard College. After his graduation he first

Senator Carlisle. Judge Cowing was educated at Harvard College. After his graduation he first went into the banking business. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen-at-Large in 1876, and in 1878 he was named for City Judge for the term of fourteen years.

John S. Smith, the candidate for Additional Surrogate, is a well-known Republican lawyer. He has been practising law in this city for some years. He Is the chairman of the campaign committee of the Republican Club, and four years ago he was the chairman of the sub-executive committee of the Republican State League of Clubs, which did so much good work for the Republican

candidates that year. He was educated at Trinity College, Hartford.

TAMMANY NAMES ITS TICKET. THOMAS F. GILROY NOMINATED FOR MAYOR-OTHER SELECTIONS.

Tammany Hall nominated the following ticket last

Mayor-Thomas F. Gilroy. President of Board of Aldermen-Colonel George B

lellan. ounty Clerk-Henry D. Purroy. tegister-Ferdinand Levy. udge of the Court of Common Pleas-Leonard A. egerich.
Judge of the City Court-Rufus B, Cowing.
Additional Surrogate-Frank T. Fitzgerald.

Tammany Hall was crowded with a surging mass of meh two hours before the main business of the evening, the nomination of candidates, began. Not one them outside the district leaders knew who the the hall, and the leaders themselves had been kep y Mr. Croker in ignorance of his purpose as to the the "great boss" had the pleasure of seeing his seossible for several thousand lusty wigwam braves to all classes and the delegates from every section of the

Police Commissioner James J. Martin, as acting chairman of the executive committee, called the conven-tion to order and named Nelson Smith, who is chairman of the Tammany General Committee, for temporary presiding officer, and John B. McGoldrick and John F. Carroll for temporary secretaries. were afterward continued as permanent officers of he convention with a vice-chairman and secretary rom each district. A brass band enlivened the long waits which occurred during the proceedings.

Mr. Smith accepted the office of president in a brief speech, and after the usual routine convention work, including the appointment of committees on nent organization and resolutions, a recess wa taken, during which there were loud calls for speeches from "Cockran," "Sickles," "Fellows" and others platform. Chairman Smith had a serious task to

After the recess permanent organization was effected, and then Mr. Cockran presented a string of resolutions gotten up in the usual Tammany strain. which Mr. Croker arose amid a cyclone of cheers and offered his customary resolution naming the Mayor, President of the Board of Aldermen, County and Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch made his way. through the crowd and ascended the platform. He drew a picture of the kind of man New York wanted for Mayor which plainly foreshadowed Thomas F. Gilroy, and closed by placing him before the conven-Only one solltary voice dissented, and

General Sickles, who had received the Tammany Hall ination for Congress in the Xth District on Mon aid of his crutches and faced the audience. those present took no stock in the misrepresentation of our adversaries" concerning his position. eloquent speech of Tammany's noble orator, W. Bourke Cockran, against Cleveland at Chicago, he neverthe-

been adopted last evening by the convention pledging support to the National platform and ticket. Then rest of the regular delegation of the Democratic party who got into the good graces of the John st. proper and it is admiration of her ability gave him confidence in her and made him an easy victim. Mrs. of politics. He named Judge Gegerich. There fidence in her and made him an easy terms. We some hissing from some of the delegates, and through a third person who had bought goods there, there were calls for a count on the nomination.

Anticiam and other was found of the floard of through a third person who had bought goods there, there were calls for a count on the nomination. Aldermen, seconded Mr. McClellan's nomination, and he was declared the candidate for the office.

Mr. Cockran stepped forward and named Henry D.

Purroy for County Clerk. He prefaced his announcement with a handsome eulogy of the municipal policy and administration of Mayor Grant, during which he took occasion to land the character of Mr. Gilleoy and his services as Commissioner of Public He spoke of the great improvement Mr. and the undisputed integrity with which he had ad-ministered the great department of which he had been. We favor the system by which, when we think the head during the last three and a half years. jaint of jobbery has touched him," said Mr. Cockran.
"His monument is under your feet and all about ciprocal advantages from foreign countries as the

and there was no dissent when the question was put. Assemblyman Sulzer presented Ferdinand Levy for themselves to its repeal. Register, and the other men on the ticket were duly nominated by acclamation. The names of Judge

all received with demonstrations of satisfaction.
Thomas F. Gilroy was born in Ireland in 1840. He it his home ever since. He was educated in the old Free Academy, which is now the College of to America and made her home in this city. He was the City of New-York, and he also attended educated at the city public schools, and was graduated throw away the advantages thus extended to foreign from the High school. He learned the trade of a book and job printer. His first official post was an appointment as clerk to the Croton Water Board, and afterward he held clerkships in the Xith and Xth Judicial District courts. When James A. Flack was elected County Clerk, in 1885, he appointed Mr. Gilroy his deputy, and when Mr. Flack was promoted to tering one, and he showed that he had a poculiar sheriff Mr. Gilroy became Under sheriff. The latter fitness for dealing with public questions. He has office he held until he was appointed by Mayor Grant been offered nominations for high State and in May, 1889, Commissioner of Public Works, for a county offices before, but this is the first time four-years' term. Mr. Gilroy married in 1864 Miss Sheridan, a relative of General Philip H. Sheridan. The candidate for Mayor has a large family, composed

C. Volney King, the candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen, is a well-known business man. He is about sixty well-known business man. has lived in the VIIth Assembly District, in which represented the 1st Assembly District in the Legislahe has taken a quiet political interest, for many ture as a Tammany man for years. He was educated years. He is a member of the firm of B. C. & in the public schools of New-York, St. Francis Xa-C. V. King, dealers in plaster, in which he has vier's College and St. Mary's College and in the Columbia College Law School, where he was graduated in 1878. He also studied in the law office of smith M. West and was admitted to the bar. In 1884 Mr. as a Republican member of Assembly in the ses-In 1886 he joined the Henry George movement and was the Henry George candidate for and was elected to Congress in the old Vith District. but never took his seat. Before his term began he was elected Register on the Tammany ticket of 1889, succeeding James J. Slevin. His term will expire De-

Henry D. Purroy, who expects to leave the place of Fire Commissioner, which he has held for many years, was born in New-York. He became, while still a stripling, one of John Kelly's lieutenants. He was elected an Alderman in 1870 and was appointed a Fire Commissioner by Mayor Grace in 1881, and was reappointed by Mayor Hewitt in 1885. Mr. Purroy broke with Kelly and went thio the County Democracy. In 1888 he organized the Purroy Democracy, supported Mayor Grant, and became a Tammany chief again the following year.

Judge Leonard A. Giegerich was educated in this cty, and admitted to the bar in 1877. He has tepresented his district in the Assembly, was Collector of Internal Revenue under Cleveland, and in 1890 was appointed to the City Court bench. In 1890 was appointed to the City Court bench. In 1890 was appointed to the City Court bench. In 1890 was appointed to the hench, but in November, 1891. Governor Hill appointed him to the place on the Common Pleas bench, which he now occupies.

Coionel George B. McClellan, son of the first commander of the Army of the Potomac, was born in New Jersey on November 23, 1805. He was graduated at Princeton in 1889, through Mayor Grant's influence he was made treasurer of the Board of Brooklyn Bridge Trustees. Then he began to study law, and attended the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar last spring. Colonel

MR. REID'S ACCEPTANCE.

HE REVIEWS THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE VITAL ISSUES. HE SAYS, ARE THOSE RE-

LATING TO THE TARIFF AND THE GURRENCY.

The letter of Whitelaw Reid to the Chairman of the Committee instructed by the Minneapolis Convention to advise him of his nomination for Vice-President of the United States was given

out for publication last night. It is as follows: Hon. W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind. Dear Sir: When the nomination with which the National Convention had honored me was formally announced by your committee, I accepted it at once.

In doing so I accepted also the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the Convention as

the basis of its appeal to the popular suffrage. men, an impossibility. A political party is an associa-tion of citizens seeking to have the Government conducted in accordance with its views, and presenting candidates whom it strives to elect for that purpose. To accept its nomination without intending to carry out its principles would be as dishonorable and as

poses of the Republican party in this contest, and no doubt as to the attitude of its candidates. What is intends it has set forth in language that cannot be mistaken; and they will strive, by all the lawful means in their power, to enforce its plainly expressed Since my interview with your committee, further both sides in the current public discussion have con-

declarations, as well as in the lucid candor with which they have been presented. The party platforms-so-called-are more important this year than usual. Both the leading candidates have once commanded the approval of the American people in its highest form of expression. Attention s therefore concentrated less on the men themselves and more on the principles each is put for

equired to carry out. closer scrutiny, since their victory now would give them the first opportunity they have had since 1859 to put in practice their policy. Never, since that date, have they had control at once both in the executive and the legislative departments of the clearly carries with it majorities in both houses of

It is obvious that, in the common judgment of

the people in all parts of the country, the really vital issues which this year divide parties, and demand a popular decision, are those relating to the tariff and the currency. Fortunately both sides have stated their positions on these subjects with directness, simplicity and frankness. The issues thus made between the rival candidates for the popular suffrage are specially sharp and distinct. ATTITUDE OF EACH PARTY ON THE TARIFF.

We favor a Protective tariff, and, when in full power, made the present one. Our opponents favor

tariff for revenue only, and promise the repeat We maintain that the tariff should cover the difference in the cost of the home and foreign product, caused by the difference in the home and foreign wages for the labor employed upon it. Our op-ponents distinctly repudiated the proposition that American wages should be considered in the matter, but revenue only was unconstitutional. As "The London Times" of September 25 very naturally remarked, "This policy, if fairly and logically carried out, is not to be distinguished from Free Trads in

the practical form in which we are familiar with it. asserted at Chicago, no financial legerdemain can produce any other 'readjustment' than that which would naturally follow the removal of all imposts tending to bolster up particular branches of industry and

Should the American people now choose the Republican candidates, the present tariff would stand, or; when amended, would only be so changed as to insure a closer conformity in practice to the principles his hearers that he was not "c:nwilshing" because of his nomination for Congress, the gallant old man went on to present Colonel McClellan for President of the Based wages is unconstitutional, so that the only new one kind which "The London Times" considers equivalent

to Free Trade. We maintain that the present turiff has worked well; that it has developed American manufactures, steaded and increased American wages and promoted the general prosperity. Our opponents deny that there has been any increase of prosperity under the present tariff, declare that wages have been reduced and denounce the Republican policy which, as they say, fosters no other industry so much as that of the

the country ready for the reduction or abolition of condition of their enjoying these advantages in our own markets. Our opponents denounce this Reci-procity as a sham, and therefore inferentially pledge

The sharp issues thus presented for the decision of the American people cover more comprehensively Glegrich, Judge Cowing and Frank T. Fitzgerald were and more specifically than ever before the whole range of considerations relating to a Protective tariffits constitutionality, its expediency, its relation to whether, as it is from time to time reduced, we should nations or should get something in return for them. A PROTECTIVE TARIFF NOT UNCONSTITUTIONAL. The constitutionality of a protective tariff has heretofore been thought established. for "the encouragement and protection of manu-factures" was carried through the Ist Congress by James Madison and was signed by George Washington. A third of a century later, Andrew Jackson, message to Congress (December 7, 1830), maintaining onstitutionality of the protective system, said "In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madiand Mouroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States and the general understanding of the people." To this testimony from the men who made the Constitution, and from the father of the modern Democratic party, may be added that of the latest high authority of that party on constitutional law, the Hon. George Ticknor Curtis, who has recently said: "In common with many other Demo-erats, I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that a Protective tariff is unconstitutional. . . In drafting and voting for this resolution, the members either showed dense ignorance of American political history or they manifested a purpose to win votes by deceiving the voters. I cannot, at the bidding of these gentlemen. unlearn the lessons of my whole life, . . . If I cannot claim to be an authority on such subjects, I can point out to others the true sources from which to derive Interpretations of the Constitution. . . . They are to be found in the interpretations given by the Ist Congress, by Washington's Administration, and by eding Administrations of Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams and Jackson,"

MAGNIFICENT RESULTS UNDER A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The expediency of a Protective tariff has been vindicated by the experience of the past thirty years-the nost wonderful period of financial success over unheard of difficulties in the record of modern civilization. Under it and by its aid the Republican management of our finances has resulted in the largest payment of a National debt in the shortest time k to history, and in the simultaneous development of the industries of the country and the prosperity of the people on a scale without a parallel. Eight years ago, in a masterly public paper, James G. Blaine called attention to the revelations of the United States census as to the net results of the labor and savings of American people under the system of a Protective tariff. The "true value" of all the property in the United States, excluding slaves, was set down in the census of 1860 at fourteen thousand millions of dollars